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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1880 and the True Southern in 1884. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

SEATS FOR CLERKS.

Woman Inspector to be Named for Inspection.

Columbia, March 6.—The law requiring seats for female employes in mercantile establishments in South Carolina will be rigidly enforced by the State department of agriculture, commerce and industries. Commissioner Watson will name a woman inspector as provided by the act. The name of the inspector will not be announced until the report for the year has been prepared.

The following is the act to regulate the hours of labor for women employed in mercantile establishments: "That from and after the passage of this act the hours of labor for women employed in mercantile establishments in this State shall be limited to 60 hours per week, not to exceed 12 hours in any one day, and that such female employes shall not be required to work later than the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. The enforcement of this law is placed in the hands of the commissioner and factory inspector.

"Any employer of female labor in mercantile establishments who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 dollars nor more than \$40, or imprisonment of not less than ten days nor exceeding 30 days."

The following is the act with reference to the employment of an inspector:

"That section 333, of the criminal code of South Carolina, be amended by adding at the end of said section the words, 'the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, and the State factory inspectors, are hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this law, and said commissioner is hereby empowered, from time to time, whenever he may deem it necessary, to employ female inspectors for the purpose of collecting evidence. The sum of \$300, if so much be necessary, shall annually be appropriated for the purpose of compensating such female inspectors: so that the section, when so amended, shall read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile establishment, or any place where goods or wares of merchandise are offered for sale, to provide and maintain chairs and stools, or other suitable seats, for the use of such female employes at reasonable times, to such an extent as may be requisite for the preservation of their health. And such employes shall be permitted to use same, as above set forth, in front of the counter, table desk or any fixture when the female employe for the use of whom said seat shall be kept and maintained is principally engaged in front of said counter, table, desk, fixture; and behind such counter, table, desk or fixture when the female employe for the use of whom said seat shall be kept and maintained is principally engaged behind said counter, table, desk or fixture.

"Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section, or who suffers or permits any woman to stand, in violation of its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 dollars nor more than \$100 for each offense. The commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, and the State factory inspectors, are hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this law, and said commissioner is hereby empowered, from time to time, whenever he may deem it necessary, to employ female inspectors for the purpose of collecting evidence. The sum of \$300, if so much be necessary, shall annually be appropriated for the purpose of compensating such female inspectors."

Mr. A. A. Griffin, formerly in charge of the Sumter Shoe Store, left Monday for Richmond, where he has accepted a position.

FARMERS' UNION NEWS

Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers.

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President of C. C. Farmers Union.)

DABBS AT CLEMSON.

Urges the "Farmers' College" to take Up the Question of Establishing a "Chair of Marketing" to Teach the Farmers how to Dispose of their Crop to Best Advantage.

Clemson College, March 6.—Mr. E. W. Dabbs of Sumter, president of the State Farmers' union, in an official visit to Clemson Tuesday addressed the cadets at chapel meeting.

Mr. Dabbs came at the invitation of President W. M. Riggs who wishes the farmers' union to be conversant with all details of the work at Clemson, especially since the United States government has just recently announced that it will co-operate with the college in farm demonstration work.

In addressing the cadets at chapel, Mr. Dabbs said:

Young Gentlemen: When your distinguished president invited me to speak to you on this occasion, I had first said to a small gathering of farmers at the Commercial club of Charleston, that I intended to take up with our college authorities the subject of marketing, and ask that it be given equal prominence with the other important studies of the college. I do not mean, mere form of commercial transactions such as bills of lading or bills of exchange, drafts notes, etc., but the principles of scientific marketing.

That very afternoon I had the pleasure of meeting the professor of mathematics at the Citadel and after he had expressed the belief that the higher mathematics are useful to a man more in training his mind to think for himself than in the practical solutions of mathematical problems except in certain professions, I said to him: 'I want to see every college in this State establish a "chair of marketing." I do not know how it ought to be done, nor do I know how it ought to be taught, but here is a place to put your boasted higher mathematics to a practical use by solving this very problem that, so far as I know, has never been attempted.'

He answered very quickly before I was through, "As applied to the great cotton crop!" I said no, but as applied to all the products of the farms, and I do not intend to have this matter 'laughed out of court.'

The very fact that it is a big question, an unexplored field should make it attractive to the college men of our country, and I do not hesitate to say that if you refuse to take it up, and having taken it up, do not pursue it until it is solved, or if it is unsolvable, hand it down to generations of college men, unborn, that each succeeding class may take up the subject where the last left it off, and keep on and on and on, then I say to you, you give just cause to the men of practical every-day life who have not been blessed with your opportunities to sneer at college men.

Let me suggest to you young gentlemen that you take this subject up in your debating societies. To any mind it offers equally as good training as the trite query 'which is the greater incentive to righteousness the hope of reward or the fear of punishment?' or any other of the many questions of abstract right, or practical application that enliven the meetings of the undergraduates of our colleges and high schools.

This subject would probably be within the scope of the chair of political economy or domestic science. But in evolving a proper system of study every chair in a college or university should give the matter careful study and while I have suggested that you young gentlemen debate it in your societies, I would impress upon the faculty that they give it an important place in their meetings.

Take the history of our efforts to improve the conditions at large, and improve the conditions of our citizens, and of mankind at large, and we will find the greatest stress laid upon increased efficiency in the lines of production first, and then in better facilities for transportation. And the subject of distribution which I designate scientific marketing. In this connection I want to read to you some extracts from the declarations of purposes of the farmers' educational and co-operative union of South Carolina.

Now then, young gentlemen, we cannot afford, and least of all can you afford—you the special wards of the farmers of the State—to leave the great subject of marketing to be the foot ball of the middleman, kick-

ed hither and thither, and so manipulated that he levies tribute on the producer on one hand and on the consumer on the other—to use an expressive colloquialism, catches them 'a-ging and coming.'

But you must study this problem, otherwise you may make your very ability to produce a curse to yourself and your people, rather than a blessing. To illustrate this: See how the great cotton crop of 1911 with its three million bales increased yield, brings in to the south 300 million dollars less money than the crop of 1910—and why? All because our people had no proper system of handling it.

See how it will work out next fall, if our people are blessed—as I hope they will be with a bountiful harvest of food crops, and have made no arrangements to handle their surplus of corn and hay and hogs. We swing from one extreme of the pendulum to the other—and all because we have been taught that "ours not to reason why, ours but to produce and starve, while all the world wonders!"

Mr. President: I thank you for this opportunity to bring this message from the farmers' union of South Carolina to this institution which we are so liberally supporting, and to these young gentlemen who are so representative of the brawn and brain of the progress and culture of South Carolina—and in conclusion I want to say there is no royal road to the goal I have tried to point out to you. And not by some stroke of luck will this great subject be opened up and made plain, but by hard and unremitting toil. Do not despise the day of small things. Be not like Naaman—ready to do some great thing while displaying the simple command of the prophet, "Wash and be clean." Read that beautiful story found in 2nd Kings, the 5th chapter, and take up the work which seems simple enough but is fraught with great possibilities.

HAVE A SEED PLOT THIS YEAR.

In No Other Way Can You Hope Permanently to Improve Your Corn or Cotton.

I wonder how many of the readers of the Progressive Farmer have a breeding patch for their cotton and corn in mind this spring? Much has been written and said upon this subject and doubtless many of us have resolved to have a breeding patch. But in the hurry of getting our crop pitched this spring these good resolves are too apt to be lost sight of and forgotten. Most of us have made some effort to secure better seed, either by having made our own selection from our fields last year or by purchase from some man who claims to have done so. Many have depended upon the latter method of improving our crop are doomed to disappointment; but no matter what plan we have adopted we are only going to take temporary steps forward and run grave danger of slipping back into the same rut if we do not give these seed, especially the very best of them, particular attention in the shape of selection of soil suited and prepared for them and also give the resultant plants the best of care and attention and cultivation.

As with livestock so with seed. Good feed and care are just as important as good blood. At least, it matters not how well-bred our plants or animals are we cannot expect the best results unless the two go hand in hand.

So the fight for better plants—that are more certain to yield better and be of better quality—is only begun when we have selected our seed or have paid some one else to do what we had much better have done for ourselves.

Do not make the plots too large, for by so doing we are more apt to neglect or indifferently prepare and cultivate them, and remember the secret of the greatest success is in giving the best of preparation and cultivation. At the greatest a quarter of an acre for both cotton and corn is all that should be undertaken and this had better be reduced to a few rows or even individual plants. A single stalk of cotton or ear of corn will in a very short while be the progenitor of seed enough to plant the ordinary farm. Each year we are to select the very best individual in this seed patch for our next year's seed patch and the selected best of the balance is to go to make up the bulk of our crop.

By pursuing this method our field seed is improved each year and comes nearer to that goal towards which every good farmer should certainly be striving—the perfect plant both in yield and in the quality of the product.

The day is rapidly approaching when no one but a scrub farmer will plant scrub seed and the handwriting is on the wall for the one as well as for the other. Is this handwriting for you, Mr. Reader?—D. N. Barrow, in Progressive Farmer.

HOW TO GET RID OF CUT-WORMS

Clemson Extension Work—Article LXV.

Now is the time to get rid of the troublesome cut-worms. Do not wait until they are ruining your stand of cotton and corn and then attempt to control them; for then there is little that can be done. In the fields where they did damage last year, plow the land deep this spring; for the worms which are going to give you trouble are now in little rounded cells in the soil, dug out for their protection last fall when cold weather came on. This deep plowing will turn many of the worms under so that they will never be able to get to the surface to do any damage. Not all of them will be killed in this way. Experience has shown that it is a good plan to follow this up by an additional measure. About planting time, in clear weather, cut any fresh, green material which may be about the place, preferably clover, and dip this into a barrel of poison solution, made by dissolving one pound of Paris green (the substance that is used for killing potato bugs) in fifty gallons of water. In the late afternoon, scatter this poisoned vegetation over the worst infested acres so that it will not wilt too quickly. The starved cut-worms, having had no food all winter, come out at night and eat this greedily, and are poisoned. Defer chopping the cotton or thinning the corn as long as possible; for the greater the amount of food the worms can get, the quicker they will mature, change into a "candle-fly," and cease to trouble the crop. Frequent shallow cultivation, as close to the young plants as can be done without injury to them, also proves a check to the work of these pests. The best permanent way, however to handle them is by rotation of crops, practicing deep fall plowing, thorough spring preparation, and by keeping the land covered in winter with some cover crop, such as rye and vetch, or better still, crimson clover, if it can be grown. Such steps as these will rid the land of the cut-worms and at the same time this extra cultivation will improve the land.

The problem in the garden is a somewhat more difficult one, but the same methods apply. An important point to observe is to put plants badly affected, such as cabbage, as far away from their last year's place of planting as is practicable.

WILSON P. GEE,
Assistant Professor of Entomology.

REDUCE ACREAGE IN TEXAS.

Secretary in Charge of Movement in Texas Reports to Watson on Cotton Situation.

The following letter has been received by Commissioner Watson as president of the Southern Cotton congress from the secretary of the movement in Texas to reduce cotton acreage:

"I would say for Texas that we have the organization well in hand, and pledges are being taken in every cotton growing county in the State. So far as reports have been received at this office, though we will not receive the majority of them until the 25th of March or possibly the first of April, as a general average, they

will indicate a general reduction in this state of about 38 per cent. We don't think the average will hold up that well all the way through, because the most enthusiastic send in first, though I think it is safe to say that we will get a reduction of 25 per cent. "Even if we do not get the pledges from a majority of the farmers that we ought to get them from, the reduction would take place on account of the increased amount planted in oats and grain of different kinds for feed for man and beast. As we are having rain and season suitable for the planting of these crops the increased amount planted as indicated would cause a natural reduction in acreage on cotton for 1912 of 20 to 25 per cent."

BULLETIN FOR TEACHERS.

W. K. Tate Tells Teachers How to Secure Helpful Literature.

To the Rural School Teachers of South Carolina:

While it is generally known that the United States Government is now issuing hundreds of helpful bulletins to farmers and teachers, I feel that the teachers of South Carolina are not sufficiently well acquainted with the variety of these bulletins and the great possibilities of using them in connection with their school work. The Department of Agriculture has just issued Circular 19, entitled "Publication of the Department of Agriculture Classified for the Use of Teachers." This is a pamphlet of 36 pages, and in it a teacher may find classified for ready reference the various bulletins which may be used in the school room and in the rural community. Every teacher in the State should have a copy of this circular. It may be obtained by dropping a card of request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Many of these bulletins could very properly find a place in the rural school library, and could be distributed and read not only by the children of the school, but by the farmers in the community. They will add interest and variety to the work in agriculture, and will prove a fertile source of suggestions to the teacher in the adaptation of her school to the needs of the community. The following are noted especially for their direct bearing on our work in South Carolina, and teachers should secure them at once; they are free.

Farmer's Bulletins.
218—The School Garden. 408—School Exercises in Plant Production. 409—School Lessons on Corn. 422—Testing Farm Seeds in the Home and in the Rural School. 134—Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds. 155—How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts. 385—Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs. 422—Demonstration Work on Southern Farms.

Circulars.
60—The Teaching of Agriculture in the Rural Common Schools. 96—Arbor Day. 17—Bird Day in the Schools. 24—The Man Who Works With His Hands.

Documents.
644—Boys' Demonstration Work: The Corn Club.

Year Book Reprints.
443—Does it Pay the Farmer to Protect Birds? 518—Comforts and

Conveniences in Farmers' Homes. James. 527—Community Work in the Rural High School.

Very sincerely,
W. K. Tate,
State Supervisor Elementary Rural Schools.

New York Cotton Market.
New York, March 7.
Open. Close.
March... 10.38—39
May... 10.40—50
July... 10.55—62
Aug... 10.60—62
Oct... 10.65—70
Closed very steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
Liverpool, March 7.
Open. Close.
March... 581
March—Apr... 572—73
Apr—May... 581½
May—June... 574½—76½
June—July... 574½
Closed firm.

WARNING TO VANDALS.
Superintendent of Cemetery Calls Attention to Depredations.

Editor Daily Item:
Please allow me space in your columns to mention a matter of importance to any and all persons who visit the city cemeteries. During the flower season and through most of the year, many lot owners try to beautify their lots and have flowers blooming on them. I am sorry to say that some grown persons and children think it no misdemeanor to pluck flowers from graves and lots. As a matter of fact, there is a fine of \$5 imposed by the cemetery board on any person guilty of such offense. If one would stop to think of stealing something, just one flower from a grave—planted and coaxed into bloom with loving care and sacred memory—the thought would be enough humiliation to say nothing of laying one's self liable to arrest and fine. Visitors are always welcome by lot owners and superintendent of cemetery, but they are requested to remember the sacredness of the place they visit. They are warned not to pick flowers, and requested not to walk on the lots as there are numerous drives and walks between the lots. It would be well for parents to speak of these things to their children, as children are often seen in cemetery with no grown person with them. The cemetery is watched, at all times, and any person who willfully and deliberately commits offense of this kind will be punished.

Respectfully,
Jno. S. Kennedy,
Supt. Cemetery.
Sumter, March 6, 1912.

Mr. Henry Spann left Wednesday evening for Baltimore.

FOR SALE—One medium size horse, good worker and in good condition. For sale cheap. W. H. Yates. 6, 8, 11, 13, 15—W 11.

WANTED—You to know that my repair shop is now open under direction of an experienced man and that I am ready to do all your furniture repairing for you. Geo. H. Hurst.

"Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on Three Months Test at Our Expense."—Dr. Hess & Clark

This is what Dr. Hess & Clark write us, and we stand ready to make good that guarantee to the letter. If it doesn't pay, return to us the empty packages and we will refund your money.

Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is just like applying fertilizer to the soil. Fertilizer makes the soil yield; Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes the digestive organs convert more feed into growth.

Sometimes 50 per cent of the food a healthy animal eats is found undigested in the manure. If this wasn't true, how could we fatten our hogs on the corn that passes through the other stock undigested? Feeding medical ingredients will reduce this waste. Every medical writer in the universe says so.

Saving a part of the wasted nutrition by increasing digestion is known as the Dr. Hess Ideal of Stock feeding. Get this idea firmly in your mind. Do not allow the system to waste half of your feed—save a part of this waste. Every particle you save means profit to yourself.

Hundreds of Herds made Immune from the So-called Hog Cholera Epidemic by Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess & Clarke are having hundreds of letters from stockmen all over the corn belt that are saving their herds from the ravages of the Hog Cholera Epidemic by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and disinfecting the pens and sleeping quarters with Dr. Hess Dip and disinfectant.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is guaranteed to cure poultry ills and makes hens lay. It has the same growth and egg producing function as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. One extra egg will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen eats for three months.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

A. A. STRAUSS & COMPANY,
PHONE NO. 85.
SUMTER, S. C.